

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

NEW YORK: Fair, Temp. 40-45. Tomorrow similar. LONDON: Occasional rain. (10-5). Tomorrow similar. 3-11 (11-5). CHANDEL: Mod. S. Temp. 55-61 (12-5). NEW YORK: 50-60 (10-4). Yesterday's WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	..... 6 S	Libya	..... 9 West
Belgium	..... 10 S.F.	Luxembourg	..... 10 L.F.
China (the)	..... 1.75 S.F.	Nigeria	..... 1.20 D.
Denmark	..... 1.75 S.F.	Norway	..... 1.25 N.F.
France	..... 1.00 S.F.	Portugal	..... 1.25 N.F.
Germany	..... 0.90 S.F.	Spain	..... 1.25 N.F.
Greece	..... 1.00 S.F.	Sweden	..... 1.25 N.F.
Great Britain	..... 1.00 S.F.	Switzerland	..... 1.25 N.F.
India	..... 1.25 S.F.	Turkey	..... 1.25 N.F.
Iran	..... 1.25 S.F.	U.S. Military	..... 1.25 N.F.
Italy	..... 1.25 S.F.	Yugoslavia	..... 1.25 N.F.
Japan	..... 1.25 S.F.		



REGIME—Thousands of Spaniards at Madrid's Plaza de Oriente in support of the Franco regime.

## Basque Verdict Not In ve Rally in Madrid ck Franco Regime

17 (Reuters).—100 Spaniards, all white handkerchiefs, their arms in salute, cheered Franco at today in a mount-acklash over the rial of 16 alleged guerrillas. The verdict of the dal of the Basques Spain at a high

thustian" and "this affirmation of the unity of the motherland and the destiny of our nation."

In the crowd, there were blue-shirted Falangists, wealthy middle-class families, old priests dressed in flowing black robes, gnarled ex-servicemen who fought with Gen. Franco's Nationalists in the 1936-39 Civil War, and youngsters waving the red-and-gold Spanish flag.

But the younger clergy, who are more critical and detached toward the regime, were conspicuous by their absence.

The crowds carried banners with slogans such as "At Your Orders, Franco," and "Against Separatism, Against Marxism, Up with Spain." More violent slogans were scrawled on buildings and post boxes in the area: "Death to the ETA," "ETA murders," "Kick the Communists out of Spain."

ETA stands for the Basque extremist organization, "Euzkadi Askatasuna—Basque Nation and Freedom."

Before the rally, a mass was celebrated at a nearby church in memory of Inspector Meliton Manzanas, 58, chief of political police in San Sebastian, murdered in August, 1968.

Six of the Burgos prisoners face possible death sentences for their alleged part in the killing of Inspector Manzanas.

There have been unexpected delays in announcing the verdict. The five-man panel of army judges has officially been in closed session at Burgos since last Wednesday; however, their deliberations were only expected to last five or six days.

The delays have suggested that the judges have already decided to pass down at least two death sentences, according to informed sources. Speculation in Madrid is that Gen. Franco, as a Christmas gesture, will follow his recent practice and commute any death penalties to 30-year jail sentences.

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FOR SPAIN—Gen. Francisco Franco acknowledges the cheers of a crowd which demonstrated its support in front of Madrid's royal palace yesterday. Next to him is Prince Juan Carlos, his appointed successor.

## Pravda Assails Solzhenitsyn In Major Attack on Dissent

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the author of a best-selling novel, was attacked in a sweeping ideological attack on dissent in Soviet society. Censuring the choice for this year's Nobel Prize for literature, Pravda charged that Mr. Solzhenitsyn had been singled out for the award not because of talent, but because he blackened Soviet life.

The 2,500-word article also attacked Andrei Amalrik, the young writer whose book "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" became

a best-seller in the West. Mr. Amalrik last month received a three-year labor camp sentence for anti-Soviet fabrications.

Observers noted that the signature beneath the article in the Communist party's newspaper was "Alexandrov," a name seen rarely as the author of Soviet press articles, and only beneath those concerning major policy.

They recalled that this name, believed to be a pseudonym for a high-ranking official or officials, appeared beneath hard-line articles in Pravda just before the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In what appeared to be the beginning of a campaign against controversial writers, a member of the Soviet Literary establishment, novelist Arkady Pervov, appeared on Moscow television and said one must "talk about" Mr. Solzhenitsyn and author Valeri Tarsis, "because they are being used as argument by our ideological enemies."

Mr. Tarsis, also attacked in Pravda, was committed to a Soviet mental hospital after publicly criticizing the system. He was later allowed out of the Soviet Union to Britain in 1966, then condemned by the authorities to permanent exile abroad, the late Mr. Solzhenitsyn feared for himself if he went to Stockholm for the Nobel Prize this month.

Strongest Public Attack

This was believed to be the first time Mr. Solzhenitsyn, 52, had been linked by the official press with the small but vocal dissident group. It was certainly the strongest public attack on him to date.

Observers said the strongly worded Pravda article appeared to indicate increased pressure on the dissident group, while serving warning on Western correspondents who wrote about signs of dissent in Soviet society.

The article said "mouthpieces of anti-Communism" had raised a

official come out to talk with them. Eyewitness accounts vary widely, but the demonstration suddenly became violent. Some reports, including one from a Polish student who saw the incident, say that a number of persons had broken into liquor stores and turned a tense scene into a violent one. Shooting then broke out and the confrontation spread. Ambulances were operating through Monday night and well into Tuesday, according to reliable accounts. Troops were eventually brought in.

[Well-informed sources said tonight that a bomb went off this evening in the backyard of the Russian Embassy in Warsaw, the AP reported.]

[The sources said no one was hurt in the explosion. They added that workers were trying to fix the damage, AP said.]

[UPI said that an official at the Russian Embassy denied that a bomb had gone off tonight on embassy grounds. "I have heard

nothing about that," he said. "It did not happen." An East European newspaper who checked with the embassy also said he found no truth to the report, UPI said.]

[Associated Press also said that Swedish newsmen reached in the seaside town of Stupsk, between Gdansk and Szczecin, the former German city of Stettin, said clashes erupted today between police and local inhabitants. They said dozens of shop windows were smashed and looting took place.]

[Police moved in with tear gas and arrested many people, taking them away in trucks, AP said the Swedish newsmen reported.]

30,000 Said Involved  
From Wire Dispatches  
WARSAW, Dec. 17.—Thirty thousand persons—workers, housewives and students—reportedly participated in the disturbances in Gdansk early this week. That made

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Jozef Cyrankiewicz

## Poland Orders Its Police To Shoot If They Need To

### Premier Reports Up to 20 Deaths, Hundreds Wounded in Baltic Riots

By James Feron

WARSAW, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Poland tonight declared a virtual state of emergency as the toll of dead and injured rose in anti-government rioting.

Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz told a nationwide television audience that police and other authorities had been ordered to shoot at demonstrators if necessary.

The order established nationwide application of control measures in force in the northern port city of Gdansk, the former German city of Danzig that was swept by riots that began Monday.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz stated during his brief TV address that up to 20 persons had been killed, both civilians and policemen, and several hundreds injured in three days of rioting in Gdansk and other coastal cities.

Polish authorities had reported six dead and dozens injured in a communiqué issued yesterday. That report also stated that order had been restored in Gdansk.

The premier's speech seemed to indicate that the disorders had spread to Gdynia, said to have been sealed off last night, and Szczecin, where a curfew was reportedly enforced.

Other unofficial reports stated that troops were being moved into other Polish cities, but these seemed to be precautionary moves in a nation alarmed and excited by the disorders in the north.

The riots were touched off in Gdansk when a demonstration by dockers over weekend rises in food prices swept out of control. Buildings were burned and shops looted in the violence.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz said in his speech tonight that some militia units had come under fire in the demonstrations. It was the first indication that the rioters had used weapons.

Until tonight's broadcast, Polish authorities had insisted that the situation was returning to normal, with stores and buildings being repaired in Gdansk.

Unofficial information from the area indicated that tanks were stationed 50 yards apart in some sectors of the city and that unrest continued in nearby areas. Some dockers continued to stay away from work.

Nearby Gdynia, part of a tri-city coastal area that also includes the resort of Sopot, was said to have been sealed even tighter than Gdansk. Shots were said to have been heard in Gdynia.

Telephone communication with both cities has been cut except for official calls. Flights to the tri-city area were suspended on Monday and newsmen trying to get in by road were turned back.

Airline officials said tonight that flights to Szczecin also had been suspended.

The Polish government has blamed "hooligans" and adventurers for the riots, saying that they had "exploited the situation which had arisen among Gdansk shipyard workers."

Travelers said that the shipyard workers, frustrated in wage talks at the port and infuriated by the government decree raising food prices, had marched into town Monday morning.

Many were the paper caps common to workers in rough jobs in this country. Accounts differ, but some were said to be carrying chains and lengths of pipe.

They gathered in front of the local Communist party headquarters shouting anti-government slogans and demanding that some



RIOT-TORN—Workers repairing a lamp post torn down during the Gdansk riots.

## Report Warns Anger of Black GIs In Europe Is at Danger Level..

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—A Pentagon task force reported today that "black frustration and anger" has reached a dangerous level among U.S. troops in Europe.

"We did not anticipate finding such acute frustration and such volatile anger as we found among the blacks," the task force said, "nor did we expect to find a somewhat lower level of frustration which was clearly evidenced by young whites."

"They angrily told us that they had no reason to be fighting in a white man's war," the report quoted the blacks as saying. "They said their place was back in the States: New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Detroit, Jacksonville, where they could fight to liberate and free their black sisters and brothers from the dirty, stinking, teeming ghettos and from all forms of racial bigotry and oppression."

Europe Bases Visited

The report was presented by Frank W. Rendon 2d, deputy assistant defense secretary for equal opportunity. A Negro, he headed the task force, which visited U.S. bases in Germany and elsewhere in Europe this fall.

The 25-day tour followed numerous reports of racial clashes in West Germany, including a riot among infantrymen in West Berlin.

Simultaneously Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird issued a tough directive ordering military commanders to set "numerical goals and timetables for ending discriminatory treatment, on and off the base."

Base commanders in the United States also were given new authority to declare off-limits apartment houses, stores and other establish-

ments that discriminate against black servicemen. The authority does not extend to Europe.

The directive was announced by Roger T. Kelley, assistant defense secretary for manpower, during Mr. Rendon's news conference on the task force report.

At Mannheim and Karlsruhe in Germany, the report said, a small group of alienated blacks "could not be reached"—which Mr. Rendon said meant they refused to talk to the task force.

Mr. Rendon told newsmen that the task force had averted an "ugly situation" by calming black troops in Germany who were on the "edge of violent action."

The task force listed as principal causes of anger the failure of command leadership, racial discrimination in promotions, unfair treat-

ment in work assignments, inadequate representation of blacks in the military police, racial "polarization" in military clubs and other "deficiencies."

Mr. Rendon said housing for blacks was a particular concern in Germany, "where racial discrimination and price discrimination reached overwhelming proportions."

Mr. Kelley conceded there is still only token representation of blacks among higher ranking military officers, but he said the situation is better than it was when he took office two years ago.

Blacks make up about 13 percent of the Army in Germany. Black troops in Vietnam have suffered 16 percent of the combat deaths and won 20 percent of the Congressional Medals of Honor.

## ... As Germans Give Deserter Asylum on 'Race Persecution'

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Dec. 17.—An American Negro, officially listed as an Army deserter, has been granted asylum in West Germany on grounds of racial persecution.

If not overruled by a higher court, this precedent-setting judgment could open up West Germany as a sanctuary not only for American blacks but soldiers from other NATO countries as well. This, at least, is the opinion of attorney Helmut Redel of Frankfurt, who handled the case.

The judgment came from a five-man panel of the administrative court in Ansbach, which rules on

asylum cases. It found that Sgt. James Henry Grant, 32, an ex-deserter, has been persecuted by the U.S. authorities.

Sgt. Grant, from Meridian, Miss., now lives in Bremen with his German wife Ingeborg. Both provided testimony upon which the court based its judgment.

U.S. authorities were not involved, and neither the Army nor U.S. diplomatic missions in Germany even knew the case was being heard until they read the decision.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Gallup Poll on Popularity at Lowest Ebb—52%

George Gallup  
American Institute  
Public Opinion  
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Nixon's popularity slipped to 55 percent, his lowest point since the survey, according to a nationwide postal survey.

His previous approval rating was 58 percent, March at the time of the nationwide postal survey.

President's popularity occurred about as low as it could get, as the survey found that the public was not only not approving of his job as President, but also disapproved of his handling of the Vietnam war.

Following are the results of the latest survey compared with those from the November survey:

	Dec.	Nov.
Approve	55	58
Disapprove	44	42
No opinion	14	13

100% 100%

The latest findings are based on in-person interviews with 1,779 adults in more than 300 scientifically-selected sampling points. Interviewing was conducted during the period of Dec. 5-6.

Similar to Eisenhower

Interesting parallels can be found between Mr. Nixon's popularity rating today and that recorded for President Eisenhower in 1953, at a time when the nation was suffering from a serious business recession.

The approval figure reported for President Nixon today, following the November congressional elections, exactly matches that reported for President Eisenhower following the 1953 congressional elections in which the Democrats scored big gains. Both men suffered a decline in popularity of 5 points from their pre-election figure of 57 percent.

The business recession in 1953 took a sharp toll on Mr. Eisenhower's popularity. In April of that year he had slid to his all-time low in popularity with half of the nation's adults, 49 percent, giving him a vote of confidence.



## Shoot If Need Be, Poland Tells Police Up to 20 Deaths Reported by Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

the troubles in the medieval Baltic city of 370,000 the worst since the Poles' uprisings in 1956.

The Communist party office was burned, as was the central radio station and a library, according to reports. Diplomatic sources said that party members were seen tearing up their party cards during the riots.

Gdansk was called calm today, but Polish press reports said shipyard workers were still staying off their jobs. For the first time, an official agency, the newspaper Trybuna Ludu, said today that the weekend's price rises were a factor in the shipyard workers' strike, which began after a management-labor meeting about work reforms.

Sweden's state television service reported today that automatic rifle firing in Gdynia could be heard and said Swedes could see clouds from tear-gas bombs in that city. Troops had set up a "formidable iron ring" around Gdansk, Gdynia and the resort city of Sopot, which also saw violence this week, the Swedish TV reported.

Other potential trouble spots in Poland, according to reliable sources, were Poznan, in western Poland, and Zeran, a factory town outside Warsaw.

"Hostile forces are trying to create new centers of anarchy, disturb the rhythm of normal work in factories and disorganize life in the country," said Mr. Cyrankiewicz.

**Italian Reds' Sympathy**  
ROME, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Italian Communist party tonight voiced "sympathy and sorrow" for those killed in the Polish riots and "deplored" police violence there.

Meanwhile, the Communist-dominated Union of Metal Workers joined two other big metal unions in calling on Italian workers to debate the "situation in Poland" in assemblies in industrial plants.

**Brutality Deplored**  
BRUSSELS, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The West's biggest trade union grouping, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, today denounced what it called the brutal way the army crushed the riot in Poland.

Dr. Harm Butler, general secretary of the organization, which groups more than 50 million affiliates in 94 countries, said this had shown up Poland's Communist regime as "bankrupt of socialist human ideals."

**Marxists Protest**  
LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Left-wing protest leader Tariq Ali today led a small demonstration outside the Polish Embassy to show solidarity with the rioters in Poland.

Most of the demonstrators were members of the International Marxist Group. Mr. Ali said they were demonstrating for a return to Leninism in Poland.



behind  
every great man...  
there's a great cognac

COGNAC  
**COURVOISIER**  
The Brandy of Napoleon

## News Analysis

### Poland Unwilling to Shift Economic Policy to Reality

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 17 (NYT).—More than 30 million Poles are still being called on to make economic sacrifices a quarter-century after World War II.

Their economy is plagued by shortages because there is little incentive to produce what consumers want to buy. Family budgets

were just hit by sharp increases in the cost of food, fuel and clothing—the essentials for a hard Polish winter. Then riots suddenly broke out in Poland's relatively prosperous northern port city of Gdansk.

Under pressure from local plant managers, young economists at the research institutes, and young, efficient-minded technicians, the Warsaw planners have moved forward timidly in the direction of reform.

**Real Commitment**  
Their measures have led to limited decentralization in industrial decision-making, additional incentives to workers, somewhat more emphasis on profits, adoption of computerized techniques to aid administrative planning and a concentration of investment in advanced technological sectors.

But they have been unwilling to make any real commitment to shifting what has been largely, ever since the war, a production-oriented economy to the disciplines of the market.

It is still raw output that counts in meeting goals and collecting bonuses—not actual sales. In Hungary and East Germany economic reforms have provided this market orientation and standards of living are moving up much more quickly than in Poland.

Czechoslovak reformers tried to invade Ota Ska before the Soviet invasion in August, 1968.

**Haphazard Reforms**  
Yugoslavia has had the market orientation for years. Today it is the only one of the Eastern European countries with a realistically valued currency.

The Polish reforms have come grudgingly, haphazardly and not as a coherent program. A reporter talking with Polish officials some months ago found a certain amount of confusion over exactly what the nation's economic policies were.

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### Pravda Assails Solzhenitsyn

(Continued from Page 1)

hues and cry around Mr. Solzhenitsyn with his "silent approval." The author shuns publicity and refused to receive Western correspondents who tried to interview him after the Nobel award was announced in October.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn is best known for two novels reflecting his own eight-year experience as a prisoner under Stalin's forced labor system: "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" and "The First Circle."

His works, "blackening the heroic deeds and achievements of our motherland and the dignity of the Soviet people, turned out to be suitable material for a new anti-Soviet campaign fanned up in the West," Pravda said.

**Led by Tether**  
The Nobel committee had been "led around on a tether by anti-socialist forces," it said. "Forgeries and insinuations by certain outcasts are the propaganda weapons of our ideological enemies."

Mr. Amalrik, 32, who spent 18 months in Siberian exile in the mid-1960s, was today described as a "sponger" and a half-educated slandering.

Pravda informed its readers of his latest sentence for the first time today.

Pravda also attacked a dissident called Vladimir Bukovsky, 27, who appeared together with Mr. Amalrik on a film shot secretly in Moscow and shown on U.S. television last July. In it, they criticized conditions under the Soviet regime.

But today's article made no mention of the film.

**Handful of 'Outcasts'**  
The article rebutted Western reports that there were dissident elements among Moscow's scientific and literary community, claiming instead that there existed only a handful of "outcasts."

"Nevertheless," Pravda said, "the thousand-mouth imperialist propaganda focuses daily not on the large and startling life of a great nation, but on a tiny handful of bought-over self-seekers."

The mention of the scientific community appeared to be a veiled reference to certain Soviet scientists, among them, top physicist Andrei Sakharov, who have in recent years questioned some aspects of the Soviet regime.

**N.Y. Fuel Oil Strike**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The fuel oil delivery strike went into its second day today while a meeting scheduled between the two sides this morning was put off.

### Germans Give Negro Asylum

(Continued from Page 1)

tion this morning. Sgt. Grant's petition was opposed by a representative of the West German government, however.

Sgt. Grant and his wife testified that American authorities actively prevented them from marrying for two years while he was serving in Germany. His wife said she was told by U.S. officials that a black girl is good enough for him.

Sgt. Grant alleged he was transferred to Fort Meade, Md., to prevent him from marrying. He further alleged that he was about to be transferred again, this time to Vietnam, for the same reason.

The court made no effort to get U.S. official opinion on these allegations. Mr. Redel said, "It is well known by the court, too, that there is discrimination in the U.S.," he added.

The judgment read by court president Fritz Herlein, said: "The court came to this decision because, after hearing the evidence, it came to the conclusion that Grant was racially persecuted."

What happened to Sgt. Grant, it continued, was unfortunately the "normal evil" suffered by blacks in America. Sgt. Grant's inscription from the Army had nothing to do with the decision, which was based solely on grounds of racial persecution.

Mr. Herlein was not available for further comment today.

Once the decision was reported, the U.S. Embassy here put out an alarm to Army headquarters in Heidelberg. But there was some doubt whether the United States could ask for Sgt. Grant's arrest as a deserter.

**Outside NATO Area**  
He apparently was already assigned to Maryland—outside the NATO area—when he deserted. Status of forces agreements apply only to U.S. troops in the NATO command.

After he deserted, Sgt. Grant joined the flight of American soldiers to Sweden, where he and his wife were granted permission to stay. But after six months, his wife became homesick so they returned to Germany.

He first applied for asylum at the federal reception center outside Nuremberg, but was turned down. It was then that he appealed to the court for a decision.

"Such racial discrimination as Grant experienced is illegal in this country, and that qualified him for asylum," a spokesman for the court said. Sgt. Grant will be given documents to prevent any attempts to deport him, he added.

The bigger question posed by the decision was whether any of the estimated 40,000 black American GIs serving in Europe would follow suit. "This place could end up any other Sweden," said an American consular official in Munich.

Any decisions affecting troops under NATO command could lead to protracted legal hassles between the German courts on the one hand and the U.S., West Germany, and possibly other governments on the other. U.S. officials here declined all comment on this point.

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Rudi Dutschke, German ex-student leader, and his wife.

### U.K. Says Dutschke Contacted Subversive Political Groups

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—

Britain's attorney-general today accused Rudi Dutschke, former revolutionary student in West Berlin, of having contacts with subversive political groups in the Midwest and West Europe.

Mr. Dutschke, 30, was contesting a deportation order issued by the government. He was defended in court as an intellectual with a stimulating and original mind.

Attorney-general Sir Peter Rawlinson said Home Secretary Reginald Maudling had secret information about Mr. Dutschke's activities during the two years he has been in Britain.

**The National Interest**  
This information, said Sir Peter, could be disclosed only at a secret hearing of the five-man appeals court. To reveal it in public would be "contrary to the national interest."

The court was told how Mr. Dutschke had come to Britain in December, 1968, to have medical treatment for gunshot wounds. Since then his permission to stay had been progressively extended.

Always on condition that he refrain from political activities and did not enroll as a student.

He lived with Trotskyists in London, travelled around the country and made trips abroad, Sir Peter said.

Last July Mr. Dutschke was accepted by Balliol College, Oxford, and King's College, Cambridge. At this point, Mr. Maudling ruled that

Mr. Dutschke's presence in Britain was undesirable.

Sir Peter cited Mr. Dutschke's own book, "Rebellion and Student," to illustrate the German's approval of internal revolution and action in the streets.

**Health Is Cited**  
Mr. Dutschke's counsel, Basil Wigoder, said the allegations relating to national security were "manifestly over-thoughts." He said doctors were by no means convinced that Mr. Dutschke's convalescence from the shooting was completed.

Mr. Wigoder said Mr. Dutschke was an intellectual whose writings were regarded by people at Cambridge as "profound, original and complex." The lawyer went on:

"We must start, when considering his views on violence, by recognizing that, unless one is an unconditional pacifist, all of us may accept that there are circumstances in which violence may be necessary and morally justifiable. The attempt to kill Hitler during the war was an example."

Mr. Wigoder said: "It is clear that the university (Cambridge) regards him as a person with a stimulating and original mind and whose thesis will be a useful contribution to the sum of knowledge."

Up to last May, there had been no complaint by the government about Mr. Dutschke's behavior, Mr. Wigoder said.

The case is expected to last several days.

### 100,000 at Rally in Madrid In Support of Franco Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

ces, as he has done for the past seven years.

Tomorrow, Gen. Franco holds a regularly scheduled cabinet meeting.

The Burgos trial has been an unprecedented focus of opposition to the Franco regime, precipitating strikes and demonstrations in recent weeks. The authorities are apparently balancing this with right-wing patriotic speeches and rallies. A similar demonstration was held yesterday in Burgos.

**No Word on Belh**  
Meanwhile, there was still no word on kidnapped West German honorary consul Eugen Belh, 59, abducted from his San Sebastian home 16 days ago.

**U.S. Battle Toll Lists 29 Dead In Past Week**

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The U.S. and South Vietnamese military commands reported today that 29 Americans and 290 South Vietnamese died in combat in Vietnam last week.

The American death toll fell by two from the week before and the South Vietnamese by 100, with activity officially described as decreased in most of the country.

The two commands reported a total of 1,351 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese killed in the week ended last Saturday. The fighting also wounded 377 Americans—an increase of 132—and injured 764 South Vietnamese troops.

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### Reds Continue Terror Tactics In Saigon

Extortionists Kill  
Vietnam Deputy

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—A South Vietnamese deputy and two Americans were killed here today in incidents of criminal and political terror.

The deputy, Ngo Van Hien, was shot dead by two men in South Vietnamese Army uniforms who attempted to extort \$7,000 from him. There was no suggestion of any political motive for the crime.

One of the assailants was shot by police as he ran from Mr. Hien's home, in the center of the city. The other escaped.

Police sources said terrorist attacks in the last 24 hours were the worst so far this year.

**Gravitate Attack**  
The increased terrorism has extended outside Saigon, where the death toll from a grenade attack on a religious gathering at Long Trung, 44 miles southwest of Saigon, Monday has risen to 26, a police spokesman said.

In last night's attacks in Saigon, a grenade was thrown into an outdoor cafe, a 36-pound explosive charge set off at the entrance of an American officers' quarters and a grenade hurled at a house killing a police driver.

One American civilian was killed and nine U.S. civilians wounded in the grenade incident, while an American duty officer was killed in the blast at the officers' quarters.

In Cambodia, South Vietnamese forces killed seven North Vietnamese in an action nine miles northwest of Svay Rieng, a military spokesman said. It was part of a continuing operation in southern Cambodia.

The spokesman said Vietnamese government forces operating 150 miles southwest of Saigon, in the marshy U Minh Forest, had killed 15 Viet Cong as part of an operation to clear Viet Cong from their traditional sanctuary in the "forest of darkness."

He said that since the operation began Dec. 1, a total of 526 Viet Cong were killed while government deaths totaled 39.

Elsewhere in Cambodia, U.S. jets were reported to have used napalm and napalm to support Cambodian troops who had been defending since Dec. 11 a village against an estimated 8,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attackers.

The village of Prey Tokom, 50 miles from Phnom Penh, was reduced to rubble and a few blackened walls yesterday in one of the fiercest battles of the Cambodian war.

According to information pooled by Western correspondents flown to the area, field officers at the village said the Viet Cong were made by Phnom Penh jet-bombers and Skyraiders.

The Cambodian high command claimed that more than 2,000 of the attacking force were killed during the battle, but correspondents had no way of verifying the figure.

A relief force of South Vietnamese paratroopers, airlifted to the nearby provincial capital of Kampong Cham, linked up last night with remnants of the 400 exhausted Cambodian defenders.

**Brazil Is Silent**  
On Latest Note From Swiss Envoy

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Brazilian leaders were silent today after receiving a letter from kidnapped Swiss Ambassador Giovanni Enrico Bucher saying he hoped they would meet the demands of his abductors.

Roadblocks still sealed off part of the residential suburb of Alto da Boa Vista, 30 miles south of the center of Rio where a massive search for the kidnappers and their victim was carried out on Monday.

Troops remained in the area despite an official statement that the search operation had been suspended.

The 37-year-old envoy, kidnapped at gunpoint 11 days ago, made his appeal in a note found in a suburban bar here yesterday. With the note was a fourth communiqué from his abductors reiterating their demands for formal guarantees by the government that 70 political prisoners they want exchanged for the bachelor envoy would be flown to Chile and/or Algeria.

**Heathrow Slowed Again**  
LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP).—London air traffic was disrupted today for the third straight day by a go-slow campaign and overtime ban by ground staff. Some flights were canceled and others delayed.

### Bunker, Abrams Urge H Of Chemical Use in Viet

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (WP).—Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Gen. Creighton Abrams have jointly recommended an immediate halt to all chemical crop destruction in South Vietnam. It was learned yesterday.

Mr. Bunker and Gen. Abrams, the civilian and military chiefs of the American mission here, urgently requested the Nixon administration to halt the procurement and importation of the chemical warfare agents code-named "white" and "blue."

In a cable sent a week ago and still unanswered by Washington, they recommended that existing stocks of the two chemicals now in Vietnam be used only for the deforestation of uninhabited jungle areas.

At the current rate of use, the supply of chemicals would be exhausted in May, the cable said. After that, Mr. Bunker and Gen. Abrams recommended, the two agents should not be used for any purpose in South Vietnam.

Both "white" and "blue" are now prohibited for use in the United States. A third crop defoliant, code-named "orange," was banned by the Defense Department last April.

**May Cause Birth Defects**  
However, the military command here announced in October—after inquiries were made by reporters about the use of the chemical—that "orange" was used by American forces in the northern provinces of Quang Ngai and Quang Tin for several months after the ban was declared.

"Orange" formally called orange dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, was ordered suspended after the U.S. Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Agriculture reported that it may cause birth defects in humans.

Defoliants have been used for various purposes in South Vietnam, from the hand spraying of "barbaric" areas around military bases to keep weeds down to the deliberate destruction of rice crops from the air to reduce food supplies available to Communist forces.

They have also been used to defoliate thick jungle, and on occasion rubber plantations where enemy forces were believed to conceal themselves.

If Mr. Bunker and Gen. Abrams' request is heeded by all destruction of all defoliant areas would continue of "white" and "blue" are exhausted.

Through the Bunker suggested that this was May, it did not say how long the two chemicals on hand. This information was available from a command here.

**Reasonable I**  
Mr. Tho's offer in United States is not accept the June 1 withdrawal of all, and those in its advance a reasonable this case, we could U.S. proposal.

For the record, Step the U.S. press reported approximately 175,000 North Vietnamese stationed outside the city in other Indochina. He estimated North Vietnamese present in Cambodia, and the remainder in Laos.

**Hanoi Recalls I**  
PARIS, Dec. 17 (AP).—The office of North Vietnamese diplomats being recalled to Hanoi a position in the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry reported today.

Mr. Bo played a diplomatic exchange to the Nov. 1, 1968, in the office of North Vietnamese Foreign Minister.

Mr. Bo came to P. when North Vietnam a commercial mission the mission was elevated status of "general de step below an embassy."

**Japanese R**  
GI Pullout

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—United States and Japan agreed on a program of withdrawal of more than 10,000 U.S. troops from Japan, a national news agency reported today.

It said the agreement called for the withdrawal of the U.S. Phantom II fighters from Japan, was technical-level talks he.

The agreement will be endorsed at the Japanese by a committee scheduled to be held in the agency said. No of the report was available from the Ministry or the U.S. Embassy.

**Italy Strengthens**  
Defendant Rights

ROME, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The Constitutional Court ruled in a milestone civil rights decision today that defense lawyers have a right to attend pre-trial questioning of their clients by investigating magistrates.

The court ruled a clause of the Fascist-era penal code allowing only the prosecution to attend such questioning was unfair to defendants.

The ruling was the



100 Piners Scotch Whisky. Bottled in Scotland. Created with the skill that has made Seagram the world's largest distiller.



## Contradictions in Gdansk

The Western nations are caught up in a set of dilemmas involving such goals as full employment, increasing gross national product, higher wages and controlling inflation—all operating under the interplay of labor-management bargaining, international trade and consumer demand. The result is varying degrees of economic trouble, which are usually lumped by Communists under the head of the "contradictions of capitalism."

These, according to Marxist-Leninist theory, as moderated by post-Stalinist innovations, cannot exist in a truly socialist country. But, since no nation has reached the Marxist ultimate, it can be argued that there are no truly socialist countries. Anyway, those now working under Marx's aegis have their own contradictions, as the rioting in Gdansk and other Polish port cities attests. The rioters are dismissed by Polish authorities as mere hooligans, not representative of the working class. But there seem to be quite a few hooligans, which in itself is a testimony to a gap between Marxist principles and practice in Poland. Moreover, the motive for the demonstrations, looting and arson—so far as can be determined through the official fog shrouding events on Poland's northern seaboard—are starkly economic, and logical.

The government has raised prices of food, clothing and fuel. Ironically enough, it is possible that this is being done to permit the lowering of prices on appliances, and other consumer "luxuries." But behind it lies a kind of economic stagnation that reflects the fact that Poland has been lagging behind even its Communist neighbors in meeting the demands of its people.

Consumer-orientation has made considerable strides behind the Iron Curtain—and the degree of this orientation seems to provide at least one index of economic well-being. While, therefore, critics of Western neo-capitalism are damning the consumer society for, among other things, producing too much, in the East distance from the consumer society seems to insure that a country produces too little.

Like every generalization, this can be made too sweeping. The contradictions of capitalism are far more complex than simply the degree of consumer orientation of that economy; the contradictions of Communism, as practiced today, are at least equally complex, although obscured by control of news media, by governmental secrecy on vital issues, and by authoritarian regulation of nearly all the economy.

Nevertheless, the Polish emeutes serve as a sharp reminder that not all of Communism's troubles are simply growing pains as its defenders like to assume. Poland is part of a highly sophisticated economic bloc that has half a century of more or less Marxist experience behind it, and has ample access to modern technology and theory. Poland does not suffer from the handicaps of semi-isolation that have helped make Castro's efforts to establish a diverse socialist economy in Cuba so frustrating. But it still has its own frustrations—on the purely economic level, without taking into account cultural and nationalist deprivations. And—history has made the Poles skeptical—it does not even have that consolation of the mainland Chinese, of washing down a handful of rice with invigorating draughts of Mao's thought.

## Opening the 'Seven Locks'

Publication of extensive extracts from "Khrushchev Remembers" in Life magazine and various foreign publications has naturally aroused worldwide interest. While at first some question had been raised about the authenticity of the manuscript, it now appears most likely that these are indeed the words of Nikita S. Khrushchev. If so, "Khrushchev Remembers" will be regarded as a major contribution to the history of the mid-twentieth century despite individual errors of fact and despite the evident self-serving character of much of the narrative.

Of all the topics discussed in this multifaceted document, none is likely to receive a warmer response in the West than Khrushchev's plea for lifting the barriers that now hem most Soviet citizens within

their own country. "Why should we build a good life and then keep our borders bolted with seven locks?" he asks. When the last czar ruled Russia, hundreds of thousands of his subjects were able to go abroad, either as permanent migrants or for temporary visits. But 53 years after the Bolshevik revolution, it is still extraordinarily difficult and rare for any Soviet citizen to travel outside the Soviet bloc on other than official business.

So long as Soviet leaders keep the "seven locks" closed, the world must conclude that the Kremlin does not trust its people and fears the consequences if many of them are in a position to contrast at first hand Soviet reality with the reality of the West.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Changes of Men in Washington

At the time when the Vietnam conflict was intensifying, Democrat John Kennedy considered it expedient to name Republican Henry Cabot Lodge Ambassador to Saigon. Now, the general sentiment is that the big issue in the 1972 presidential campaign will be less Vietnam than the economic situation. It was thus normal for President Nixon to also think of protecting himself by giving his new policy a "hipartisan" basis.

Such is the main explanation of the announced nomination of Secretary of the Treasury David Kennedy as roving Ambassador, and of his replacement by a Democrat, former Governor of Texas John Connally. Mr. Kennedy nevertheless does not assume the role of a scapegoat. In his new post of ambassador-at-large in charge of international economic relations, the State Department points out, he will play an important role with the EEC "at a time when its extension becomes a possibility and when crucial decisions interesting both the United States and Europe are getting nearer." Mr. Kennedy's action had nonetheless been discreetly criticized for some time.

As early as in his first press conference, while the dollar was experiencing difficulties, he asserted that the administration did not totally rule out raising the gold price, thus contributing to accentuate the rush on the precious metal.

He had moreover expressed a few doubts about the new recovery measures recently decided on by Mr. Nixon and feared that they might entail a new inflation flare-up.

If naming a Democrat at the head of the Treasury is clever, naming a Texas conservative is even more clever. Coming after the dismissal of Mr. Hickel, Mr. Connally's nomination in any case confirms the tendency to a renewal of the President's

entourage in a definitely conservative direction.

Several high officials including Mr. Farmer, one of the few colored men on his team, resigned in recent weeks. More recently, the choice of Texas billionaire Mr. Bush to succeed career diplomat Yost at the head of the U.S. Mission to the UN confirmed this tendency: after the November elections and with the end of his term two years ahead, Mr. Nixon definitely gives his preference to politics over competence.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

#### The Crisis in Poland

Whereas Russia can get away with a pathetically low standard of living for her people because her national income is relatively independent of foreign trade, this is not the case with, in particular, Poland or Hungary. They have willy-nilly to strive to compete in quality and productivity with producers in the capitalist world, because of their vital dependence on foreign trade. To do so successfully demands more economic freedom; but, as we saw in the case of Czechoslovakia, this is turn involves everything else. Everything else Moscow simply will not tolerate. The dilemma remains insoluble.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The riots can hardly have surprised the authorities. To announce a heavy increase in food prices just before Christmas was asking for trouble. The mystery is why they asked for it. Obviously many people will suspect that the announcement was pushed through by some group in the apparatus which wanted to undermine the authority of Mr. Gomulka. This is not impossible. But such tactics are dangerous in a volatile country like Poland. They can easily backfire. So without further evidence it is best to keep an open mind and assume at least the possibility of a simple bungling.

—From The Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

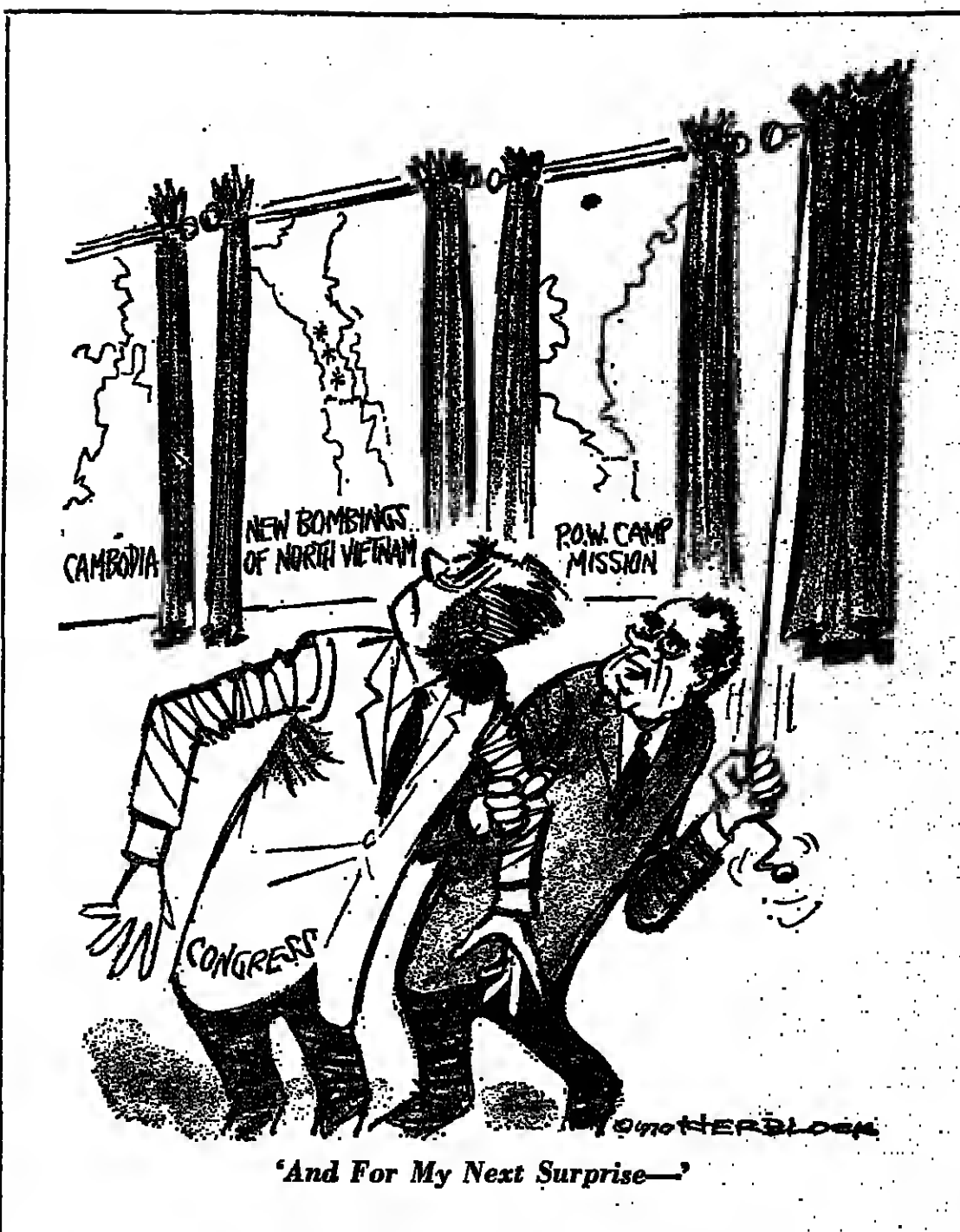
Dec. 18, 1895

CONSTANTINOPLE—A panic was created yesterday after a row between two drunken men, who drew their knives on each other. There is, however, no doubt that the Armenian conspiracy agents took advantage of the circumstance to increase the terror with the view of provoking disorder. The alarm was very widespread and appears to have affected all classes. The shops were rapidly shut. Fortunately the panic did not last very long, and by noon the town was wearing its usual wonted aspect.

#### Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 18, 1920

PARIS—The police are puzzled by the disappearance of the fifteen-year-old son of Mr. Raymond Duncan, the exponent of the Greek mode of living, who has not been seen since Friday. The youth was dressed, as are all Duncans, in a plain white roughwoven dress, with arms and legs bare, and his hair falling in heavy rings to his shoulders. Because of his unusual mode of dress, however, the police feel that they should have no difficulty in finding him.



'And For My Next Surprise—'

## Spain's Basque Guerrillas

By Richard Eder

MADRID—In a crowded Bilbao restaurant a couple of weeks ago, a Swedish journalist asked a Basque lawyer why the Basque guerrilla group known as ETA should be judged any differently from, say, the French Canadian extremists who recently kidnapped a Briton and killed a Canadian.

The question reflects the confusion that has marked the present Spanish crisis, growing out of the court-martial of 15 ETA members on charges of banditry and, in the case of six, of killing a secret-police inspector.

The question is not sufficiently

answered by the slogans of demonstrators in other European capitals or by accounts sent by some European journalists that present the Basque trial in the city of Burgos as a simple case of Franco tyranny versus democratic resistance.

### A Distinction

It is also not answered by the official Spanish accounts threaded through the local press, which describe ETA as a plain Marxist-Leninist separatist terrorist gang. The group's activity is compared to that of the Quebec extremists or the American Weathermen. And a

common line of opposition to this activity is drawn neatly from Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to President Nixon to Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The Basque lawyer's answer was: "You cannot speak in the same way of those who use violence against a dictatorship as of those who use it, for whatever laudable purpose, against a government that allows free expression and political activity."

The lawyer was a Basque nationalist and a man of the left, and he was at least sympathetic to ETA, which calls for violence to create an independent, socialist Basque state. Another answer comes from quite a different viewpoint, that of one of the few Basque lawyers in the Burgos defense.

"I did not agree with perhaps 30 percent of the views of the other lawyers," he said. "I was not even a nationalist. I was fighting the use of court-martials for political cases, and the use of police torture to build the prosecution's case."

This lawyer, a liberal, is a public opponent of the Franco government. He has little sympathy for the vision of an independent Basque state that is shared, at least romantically, by many Basques who shun the violent methods of ETA.

The entire defense panel at Burgos—whose political views range from moderate to extreme left, and whose views on Basque nationalism range from impassioned advocacy to puzzled incomprehension—were horrified by the kidnapping of Eugen Behl, honorary West German consul in San Sebastian, on Dec. 1.

The lawyers say they do not approve of kidnappings, and all say they foresaw political repercussions for the Burgos trial, which began Dec. 3.

### The Kidnapping

Those tried at Burgos have been behind bars for nearly two years and have no conceivable connection with the kidnapping. But the kidnapping did allow official spokesmen to hint what would originally have been a trial before world opinion of the peculiar problems of the Franco dictatorship, and to argue that it was simply one more instance of a member of the world community wrestling with a problem that affects them all.

Moreover, ETA is split into various groups, with varying ideas about the tactics of violence, and the kidnappers are classified as part of a splinter group that has still to be identified.

Police pressure on the Basques precedes by a long time the killing of the police inspector, the bank robberies and the detonating of bombs.

Despite the group's belligerent rhetoric, virtually all of the ETA operation—including the setting off of bombs in deserted places at midnight—were organized to avoid killing anyone.

But plainclothes policemen and the civil guards were arresting Basques—and in some cases torturing them—10 and 15 years ago, for writing and distributing propaganda, for running language schools, for flying Basque flags or even for playing the xistu, or Basque flute.

If Spain were a democracy, and if the Basque culture, language, and forms of community organization had been allowed to develop freely, would there have developed a strain of separatist violence? It is interesting to note that in France, where the Basques are free to organize their own lives—although the centralism of the French government curbs them—the ideas of the French Basque equivalent of ETA have failed to take hold.

## New Society And Old State

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—There was a lesson for all advanced technological societies in Britain's slowdown by electricity workers which narrowly avoided a dangerous crisis. The lesson is simply that as nations enter the post-industrial age they must find new labor relations formulas which safeguard the working man without unduly threatening operations of the state.

Even a slowdown—far less crippling than a complete strike—can rapidly impede the orderly functions of a modern community if it is directed against a crucial sector such as electric power.

Nowadays power is not simply a matter of lighting, industrial energy or transportation. Electricity has infiltrated every aspect of life. Medicine, agriculture, frozen food storage, banking and even distribution of paychecks were menaced by the partial and relatively minor electrical cuts.

### Life and Death

In Britain as in other highly developed countries sick people not hospitalized but depending on iron lungs, artificial heart machines or substitute kidney filters, face death if sudden current shortages occur. While hospitals managed to protect themselves with the help of emergency generators, "invalids" at home were out of luck.

The slowdown demonstrated how dependent modern agriculture has become on electricity. Farmers had to ease cows accustomed to machine milking. Poultrymen were wiped out when thousands of chilled birds died.

Far more vital was the danger to Britain's 5,600 computers, some 70 percent of which were affected by power cuts. This caused interruptions in travel and theater-ticketing operations, late deliveries to supermarkets, confusion in large firms whose payrolls are linked to computers, temporary chaos in scientific data.

All this was in addition to the obvious industrial loss and it must again be stressed that what occurred was but a relatively brief slowdown. The damage was limited and repairable but everyone has a deep glimpse into the bowels of contemporary society and discovered how vulnerable that society has become.

There have already been similar exposures elsewhere of the fragility of today's civilization. Overloaded power grids can produce blackout and manufacturing strangulation; fresh water supplies dwindle; riots in big cities, traf-

fic jam, pollution of combine to weaken survival of the existing way of life.

Efforts have indeed been made to cure certain ills but others are still and one field where it has yet been done is in unaided industrial re- to a postindustrial, te- age.

Britain now knows the fashioned governmental military in a civil en- order to keep essential going during a strike is less possible. Fortuna- didn't have to be after week because the electri- cians agreed to end their.

But preliminary analy- the army would have to provide sufficient skill- to handle electric- complex ramifications. A- tempt would certainly ha- even greater confu- continuation of the slow- idea of using troops in- gency arising from a labo- like the Boston police st- English general strike—t- decreasingly feasible.

Meanwhile society mu- increasingly vulnerable. able on a large scale. I- puters in five years. Th- intellectual and comm- nation is cumulatively computer banks. Cor- life is in the process of r- self together more t- than ever. If one link- whole chain is broken.

There is no way out o- forced togetherness. S- formulas as reliance by- prise on its own gen- emergency power becom- able on a large scale. I- this would require a bra- tenance force, especia- against strikers, and m- a kind of neo-feudalis- series of self-sufficien- t-romies maintaining- aloof from the rest of- structure in quasi-indep-

Quite obviously the tre- modern technological de- cannot and should not- What is needed, however- nition of what this mean- "self and admission the- are required in such field- "pit" relationships, and- real economic disputes, a- nations of the domai- n-terest where the state- ity to intervene. The- problem just slightly on- this week is not neuter- effective democracy.

## Letters

### Living Together

The gleeful shouts of the libertines resounding through the "Letters" column, as the moralistically simplistic views of Rev. S. J. Gates (HIT, Dec. 1) receive the scorn they deserve. Would that an improvement of the human condition could be accomplished by bowling over such defenseless straw men! What Mr. Gates's Victorian morality conceals, and what needs to be emphasized, is that human experience shows that the urge for sexual copulation, like the urge to kill and lie and steal, must be subject to considerable restraint if man is to exist as a social animal. The frustration (to some extent) of many instincts is a prerogative of civilized living, although our limited understanding of the political sciences does not always reveal why this is so.

It is unfortunate that the framers of the Mosaic Decalogue felt it necessary to put their wisdom into the mouth of an anthropomorphic God. Now that science and education have destroyed this deity's credibility for thinking people, we are in danger of losing the guidance contained in this wise counsel.

DAVID J. ASSETON.

### Disabled Veterans

Passing through Geneva, I saw a clipping from your journal concerning the Veterans Administration hospitals. It is a sad state of affairs when \$5 million are made available by the VA for

basic research, and we veterans are treated as pigs. To quote one Englishman in VA Hospital in "As charity hospitals, VA hospitals are good to get into." VA hospitals are for Resident Physicians, graduates acceptable" (see New Orleans). Disabled are good enough to train students on specialties, but not a job in a VA. If you are yourself a partly disabled veteran, a physician with served with troops in the

The lack of space entails personnel for the treat disabled veterans with injuries is something one to understand, with all research—from tissue culture to radiocarbon labeling of metabolites in these hospitals.

Non-clinical research to the universities at medical schools, which short of such funds be budget cuts. We are our own medical school's physicians just out of training. (preferably in hospitals that pay little, let them go into medical petition with American doctors who had to pay sums for their education many of the imported are willing to serve in the States armed forces? It convenient for them to let trade on us who served fered.

Leibson.











## Personal Income Rises Billion

Gain Follows Stated Decline

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—Personal income in the United States rose \$3.4 billion in November, a sharp decline in the effects of the strike, the Commerce Department said today.

November was at a stated annual rate of the department said, in the non-manufacturing sector.

Payrolls declined in November, but earnings were more than offset by a rise in the number of hours worked.

Without the strike, the number of hours worked would have risen 0.5 percent, officials said.

Personal income rose 0.5 percent in November, the Commerce Department said.

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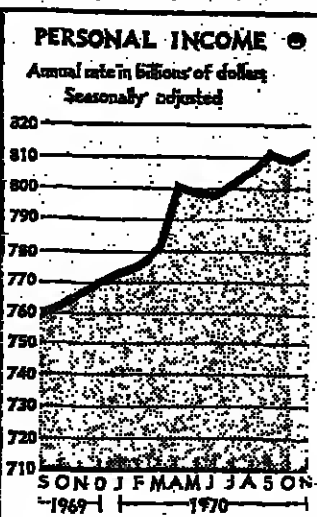
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## Wagner Holds Role in Ailing Offshore Fund

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT)—Robert F. Wagner Jr., chairman of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is playing a key role in the ailing offshore fund.

The fund, which was set up to help the teamsters' pension plan, has been in a state of financial distress since its inception.

Wagner, who is also a member of the fund's board of directors, has been working to raise money to keep the fund afloat.

He has been successful in raising several million dollars, but the fund's losses have been even greater.

Wagner is now trying to get the fund back on its feet, but he faces a long and difficult battle.

The fund's future is uncertain, and Wagner's role in its recovery will be closely watched.

Wagner's efforts to save the fund are a testament to his leadership and commitment to the teamsters.

He has been a strong advocate for the fund, and his actions have been a source of inspiration for many.

Wagner's role in the fund's recovery is a key part of his legacy as a leader of the teamsters.

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His efforts to save the fund are a testament to his leadership and commitment to the teamsters.

## Nixon May Achieve Only 40% of Oil Supply Goal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Respected oil industry sources are predicting that President Nixon's move to increase oil supplies will yield less than 40 percent of the White House goal.

If these forecasts are correct, prospects are dim for Mr. Nixon's ultimate goal: rolling back the 25-cent-a-barrel price increase posted by the big companies.

Industry estimates are that the White House move will add only 150,000 barrels daily to the current output of about 10 million barrels east of the Rocky Mountains.

The administration had hoped to increase supplies by about 400,000 barrels.

The industry's pessimism rests on two facts: The White House was over-optimistic about how much more oil can be taken from offshore wells under federal lease and the cumbersome regulation designed by the administration to enlarge supplies from Canada.

State Evaluation

J.M. Menefee, the Louisiana State Conservation Commissioner, estimated in an interview that the federal offshore wells could not produce even another 100,000 barrels. The White House had hoped for 300,000.

Under Louisiana's production limits, which Mr. Menefee sets, these wells are producing 350,000 barrels daily, supposedly 75 percent of their capacity, indicating that another 120,000 barrels is available.

However, Mr. Menefee said that the theoretical capacity is higher than the actual, physical limits of the wells.

Canadian Case

Mr. Nixon had also said that holders of unused licenses to import oil from the Middle East could now use these tickets to bring in extra oil from Canada. This step, it was thought, would yield another 150,000 barrels.

However, a trade journal noted for its independence, U.S. Oil

to market headquarters here which included meetings with Ralf Dahrendorf, European commissioner responsible for foreign trade, and Sisco Mansholt, commissioner responsible for agriculture.

Mr. Dahrendorf was said today to be "not very satisfied" with his talks with Mr. Hardin, who had given the impression that he had not wanted to listen to the other side's views. Mr. Hardin himself had "spoken a great deal," sources said.

Common Market policy granting export subsidies to farmers—leading to inexpensive sales to third markets—and its policy of imposing high levies on food imports into the market have been the object of consistent U.S. attacks.

The market executive commission's chief spokesman said today that Mr. Hardin had behaved as if the Common Market was deliberately hostile to the United States. There had been "no mutual comprehension," he said, and "misunderstandings" could be damaging to U.S.-Common Market relations, already troubled by trade legislation now before Congress.

Hardin's View

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Mr. Hardin told newsmen today he is hopeful new moves aimed at lowering European barriers against some U.S. farm products will come within a few months.

"We were told in many places... they weren't interested in changing the rules at this time," he said. "But I am optimistic that sometime in the next several months there will be some initiatives that will be helpful to us... I just feel it may be," he added.

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## Distillers Co. Shows Gain in Half-Year Net

MAN Earnings Drop 16% in Fiscal '70

LONDON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Distillers Co. Ltd., Britain's largest Scotch whisky, gin and vodka group, today announced net profits of \$16.8 million (\$39.04 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30, up 254,000 (\$1.29 million) from the 1969 period.

For the year as a whole, DCL said it expected profits to be higher than in the preceding year, with both home and export sales expected to increase in 1971.

Shipments to the United States had expanded, but in Europe the group face, strong price competition, the firm noted.

No sales figures were available.

MAN Net Slips

AUGSBURG, West Germany, Dec. 17 (AP-DJ)—Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg (MAN) today reported profits of 37.68 million deutsche marks (\$7.55 million) for its fiscal year ended June 30, down 16 percent from 39.01 million DM in the preceding fiscal year.

A company spokesman said MAN would pay an unchanged 16 percent dividend, which would leave no allocation for reserves. In the preceding year, MAN put 6 million DM into reserves.

MAN's sales rose 20 percent to 1,895 billion DM from 1,594 billion DM a year earlier.

The volume of orders received was 2,277 billion DM in fiscal 1969-1970, up from 1,723 billion DM the year earlier. In the first five months of the current year, the order inflow totaled 878 million DM. No comparison figure was given.

MAN said considerably higher labor costs, material prices and interest rates had not been completely offset by greater volume and productivity, thus depressing 1969-1970 profits of the machine-building company.

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## F.I. Du Pont Gets Cash; Wall Street Crisis Cools

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT)—After two years of deep financial distress, the crisis on Wall Street apparently has been resolved as the last big securities house with financial difficulties worked out the details of a capital infusion that was expected to return it to good health.

F. I. Du Pont, Glenside, Pa., third-largest U.S. firm dealing with the investing public, signed agreements yesterday for an outside financing.

Now the industry can assess the meaning of what it survived and can look ahead to the radical changes that are likely to result from the chaos of the bear market of 1969-70.

Time to Relax

Since the stock market began tumbling in December, 1968, more than 100 New York Stock Exchange member firms have disappeared, hundreds of brokerage offices have been shut down and millions of dollars in capital have fled the industry in quest of greater safety.

Billions of dollars have been lost by individual investors, the securities industry itself, and the once wealthy men who were wiped out by troubles that went far beyond the market decline.

Waiting or Confirmation

Against this backdrop, it seems almost ludicrous that a \$10 million loan to Du Pont from a group, headed by H. Ross Perot, the Texas computer millionaire, could have marked the end of Wall Street's difficulties—at least for now.

Yet that, coupled with another \$5 million from Du Pont itself, was a suspensefully awaited for weeks. Had it not materialized, the firm could well have been unable to weather another adverse storm in the stock market.

"This is the first time since August that we haven't had some kind of crisis facing us," Bernard J. Lasker, NYSE board chairman, said after the Perot and Du Pont interests concluded their agreement.

"I think we can safely say that we are aware of no major firm that is in danger at the present time," he asserted.

Volume today eased to 13.66 million shares from yesterday's 14.24 million.

Telex, running second to Memorex in turnover, slipped 3/4 to 16 1/2. Some months ago, Telex's accounting practices were criticized in a financial publication. The company took issue with the article.

Only a single issue among the 30 Dow industrials changed by as much as a point; Owens-Illinois, up 1 1/4 to 53 1/2.

Appearing on the active



- 1970 - Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sis. 100s. First High Low Last Chge	Net	- 1970 - Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sis. 100s. First High Low Last Chge	Net	- 1970 - Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sis. 100s. First High Low Last Chge

Continued on next page

جلد ۱

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most prestigious of the professional organizations in the field of psychology, is a source of great pride and honor for me.



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1970 — Stocks and		Sis.		Net	
High	Low	Div. in 8	100s. First	High	Low

[illegible][illegible]

*These securities were offered and sold outside the United States and Canada. This announcement appears as a matter of record.*

December 18, 1970

**\$20,000,000**

**Canada Safeway International Finance Corp.**

**8¾% Guaranteed Notes Due 1975**

**Conditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal and Interest by**

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<b>Bank/Crédit Lyonnais</b> Limited	<b>American Express Securities S.A.</b> Julius Baer International Limited <b>Bankers Trust International</b> Limited <b>Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.</b> <b>Banque de Neufchatel, Schlumberger, Mallet</b> <b>Banque de l'Union Européenne</b>	<b>A. E. Ames &amp; Co.</b> Limited <b>Bank of America</b> Société Anonyme <b>Bankhaus I. D. Herrstatt KGaA</b> <b>Banque de l'Indochine</b> <b>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas</b> <b>Banque Worms &amp; Cie</b> Bayerische Staatsbank Aktiengesellschaft <b>Günther Böhm &amp; Co. A/S</b>	<b>Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.</b> <b>Bank of London &amp; South America</b> Limited <b>Banque Blyth &amp; Cie</b> <b>Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.</b> <b>Banque Rothschild</b> <b>Baring Brothers &amp; Co.</b> Limited <b>Bayerische Vereinsbank</b> <b>Burkhardt &amp; Co.</b> <b>Crédit Commercial de France</b> <b>Creditanstalt Bankverein</b>
<b>Land N.V.</b> <b>N.V.</b> <b>S.A.</b> <b>Paris</b> <b>l'Union des Mines</b> <b>Co. N.V.</b> Limited <b>Alsace et de Lorraine</b> Landsbank	<b>Delbrück &amp; Co.</b> <b>Dresdner Bank</b> Aktiengesellschaft <b>The First Boston Corporation</b> <b>Guinness Mahon &amp; Co.</b> Limited <b>Hill Samuel &amp; Co.</b> Limited <b>Kleinwort, Benson</b> Limited <b>Lazard Brothers &amp; Co.</b> Limited <b>Merck, Finck &amp; Co.</b> <b>Morgan Grenfell &amp; Co.</b> Limited <b>Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn</b> <b>E. D. Sassoon Banking Company</b> Limited <b>Skandinaviska Banken</b> <b>Svenska Handelsbanken</b> <b>S. G. Warburg &amp; Co.</b> Limited	<b>Deutsche Bank</b> Aktiengesellschaft <b>Deutsche Girozentrale</b> <b>-Deutsche Kommunalbank-</b> <b>Eastman Dillon, Union Securities &amp; Co.</b> <b>Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers</b> Limited <b>Gotzwiller, Kurz, Buegener Securities</b> Limited <b>Israel-British Bank (London)</b> Limited <b>Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise</b> <b>Libert Peterbroeck Securities S.A.</b> <b>B. Metzler soel. Sohn &amp; Co.</b> <b>Den norske Creditbank</b> <b>Richardson Securities of Canada</b> <b>Schoeller &amp; Co.</b> <b>Société Générale</b> <b>C. G. Trinkaas</b> <b>Westdeutsche Landesbank</b> Girozentrale	<b>Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation</b> <b>Effectenbank Warburg</b> Aktiengesellschaft <b>Goldman, Sachs &amp; Co.</b> <b>Hambros Bank</b> Limited <b>Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co.</b> Incorporated <b>Kuhn, Loeb &amp; Co. International</b> <b>Manufacturers Hanover</b> Limited <b>Samuel Montagu &amp; Co.</b> Limited <b>Sal. Oppenheim jr. &amp; Cie.</b> <b>Rüssler &amp; Co.</b> Bankkommanditgesellschaft <b>J. Henry Schroder Wagg &amp; Co.</b> Limited <b>Société Générale de Banque S.A.</b> <b>Vereinsbank in Hamburg</b> <b>White, Weld &amp; Co.</b> Limited <b>Wood Gundy Securities</b> Limited







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Tokyo Exchange		Eurodollars	
Dec. 17, 1978		Dec. 17, 1978	
Price	Yen	Bid	Asked
Al Glas .....	139	7 Day Fix .....	7 5/8 7 7/8
Am. Camb. ....	377	One Month ...	8 1/4 8 3/8
Nip. Print. ....	208	3 Months .....	7 1/2 7 5/8
Bank .....	210	One Year .....	7 7/8 7 9/8
Photo .....	418		
Mitsui E. ....	254		
Mitsubishi Steel	188		
Mitsui & Co. ....	181		
Mitsukoshi ...	310		
Nippon Elec. ...	202		
San Motor .....	131		
Schroder .....	861		
Tobu .....	1304		
Sumitomo Bk. ...	255		
Taipei Marine ...	150		
Takeda Chem. ...	291		
Tellia .....	71		
Tokyo Marine ...	202		
Toray .....	111		
Toyota Motor ...	220		
Others .....	187		
Various .....	220		

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PEANUTS



R. C.



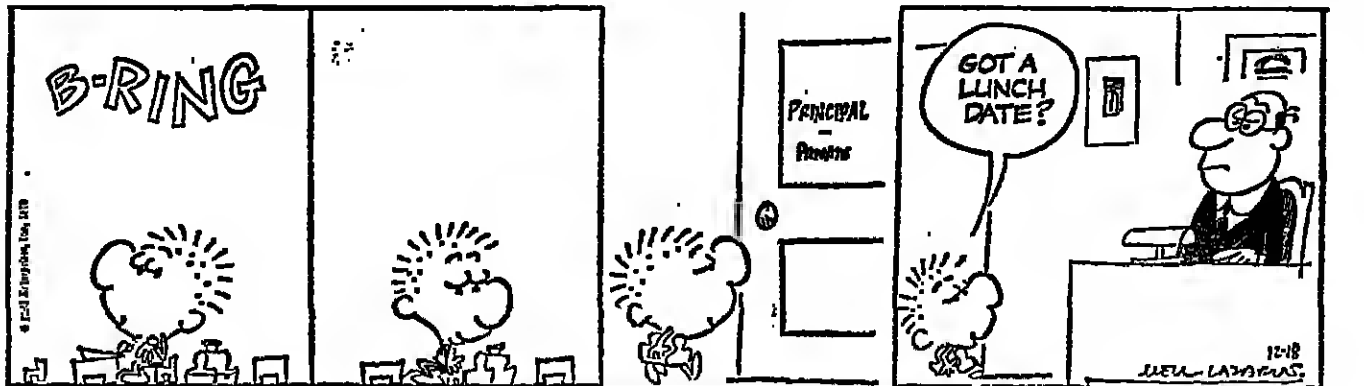
L. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



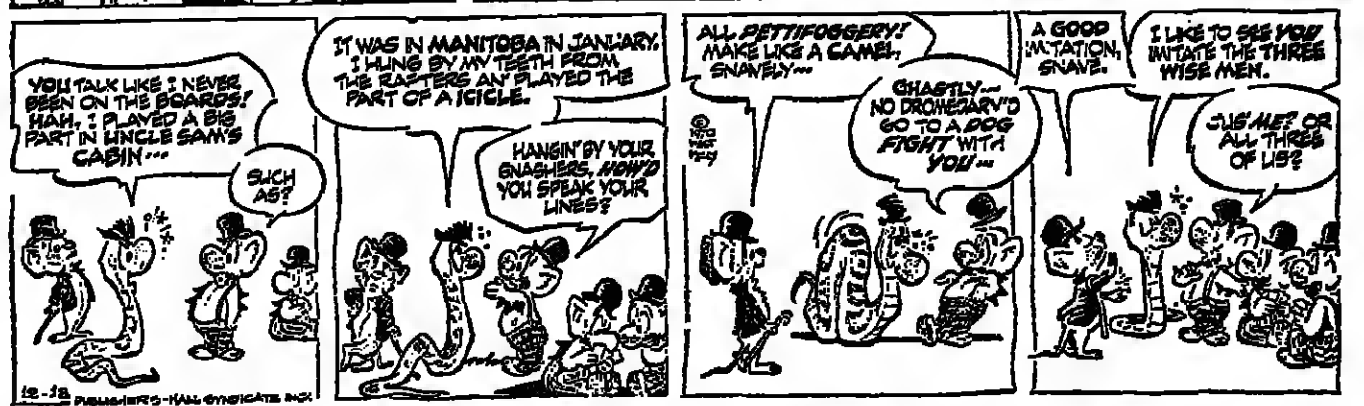
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Over one diamond, North overcalled with two clubs. East jumped to three diamonds, making it necessary for South to bid his thin heart suit at the level of three.

North suddenly found that his hand offered slim prospects. He could see that there was unlikely to be any trump here and he felt sure from the opposing bidding that his partner held at most one diamond.

The jump to four spades was a "splinter," showing at most a singleton in that suit and inviting a heart slam. Although South held only four points of any consequence, they were the right four points and he accepted the invitation.

Looking at the North-South hands only, there is a good prospect of making eight trump tricks, counting two ruffs in the dummy, one spade and three clubs. The club finesse is likely to succeed and South can hope to establish the fifth club in dummy eventually.

It appears that the club break is fatal to South's chances, but there was a way and he found it. When East won the first trick with the diamond ace and returned a diamond, South ruffed and drew trumps. East was in some difficulty and discarded his remaining diamond.

If South had attempted at this point to develop his 12th trick in either black suit he would have failed. Instead he made the key play of the diamond ten for a ruff in his hand. This caught East in a strange squeeze.

A spade discard would have permitted South to establish

his spades by ruffing the suit twice in the dummy and the actual club discard was equally fatal: the fifth club was established in dummy by ruffing twice in the closed hand.

Notice that it did not matter whether South finessed the club queen. Either way, he could make a trick with that card together with the club ace and fifth club.

NORTH  
 ♠ 3  
 ♥ AKJ4  
 ♦ 1032  
 ♣ AQ1064

EAST  
 ♠ K642  
 ♥ 2  
 ♦ 9  
 ♣ A86  
 ♠ J8753

SOUTH  
 ♠ A10875  
 ♥ 876532  
 ♦ Q  
 ♣ 9

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:  
 West North East South  
 1. ♠ 2. ♣ 3. ♠ 3. ♠  
 Pass 4. ♠ Pass 6. ♠  
 Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle  
 TARDIE CHAS LAMA  
 ADODIE CHAL LIRAR  
 NOIMEN ALLOTTMENT  
 BIENT ALLEVIATION  
 SEL COLORED  
 INIMIL GNASHED  
 IGNITION YELLOWY  
 MININ AITEE  
 ARSEWICE SHAKERS  
 MEISITER LOWER  
 RETREADERS BUILT  
 SPEARMINT QUITE  
 VIETIN LITOL ULTRA  
 FELIC CERE ABRAH

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAIGC

NAHCT

STEWEN

ZACMEE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

IN "OOOOO"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: RODEO SNARL CAMPUS PAYOFF  
 Answer: The wool salesman's stock-in-trade—COARSE YARNS.

BOOKS

ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY

His Life and Time

By Curtis Cate. Putnam, Illustrated, 608 pp. \$1

Reviewed by Nona Balakian

HIS name had an aristocratic ring. And perhaps better than anyone else he exemplified E. M. Forster's "aristocracy of the sensitive, the considerate and the plucky." A pioneer of the sky in the pre-dawn of the space age, he brushed the romance of the air as no one had done before or has since. But in the brief span of his 44 years, the adventures he most prized and wanted to record—were those that had to do with the earth, with the world of men and their immutable link to each other.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, living, writing and dying as no French author had done before him (he disappeared somewhere between Corsica and the Alps on a reconnaissance flight in the summer of 1944), was inevitably mythologized as a heroic figure in France's time of defeat, as well as a martyr. A post-war generation, for his quasi-mythical idealism. Now in a compelling, definitive biography, Curtis Cate, who has lived and worked in France, fills out what has been written largely through the testimony of those who knew the writer at different stages of his life.

It is a huge book whose scope is larger than his biographical subject—and rightly so, since Saint-Exupéry's life touched the life of his country as so many significant points. At the same time, it does not slight the smaller human aspects of a very much earthborn "Saint-Ex": his comrades of the luminous smile, the bearded feet, the pookish profile who loved to entertain with card tricks and comic drawings, who kept his hands busy devising mechanical gadgets while his mind explored the meaning of everything he was experiencing.

Born with the century, into an old French family whose roots were in Toulouse and Aix, Saint-Exupéry had an idyllic childhood, despite the loss of his father when he was only 4. With a beautiful, artistic mother to inspire him and a household of aunts and brothers responding to his literary gifts, Saint-Ex stored a rich reserve of inner stability on which to draw in his hazardous future career. At "the" visit, Collège de Sainte Croix at Le Mans, and later at Ecole Bossuet, an orthodox Roman Catholic education failed to curb his "perennial adolescence." A child of the era, he supplemented moralistic reflections (Pascal and Nietzsche were favorite authors) with a very tangible interest in the flying machine. Inevitably, when Saint-Exupéry's term of compulsory military service came up in 1921, he found himself in the newly formed, glamorous French Air Force. Thereafter, his experiences in the air, first as an apprentice flyer in Morocco, later as commercial air-mail

pilot and flight record set a pattern that was endlessly repeated, when struggling with inadequate chimneys and radio communications, second only to a pilot with the elements; the stretches of solitude, at all, the sense of being adrift into the heart of mystery." By separating intermittently from the flying helped preserve his humanity, that made him mistake the stones for cathedrals.

Mr. Cate's greatest comes in suggesting the of Saint-Exupéry's poetic to lift quotes from the two books is to miss a characteristic and original Saint-Ex: the tersely revealing coming after period of stress—in the on the Andes or, as it pained to men's spirit, to Arras in a village to destruction.

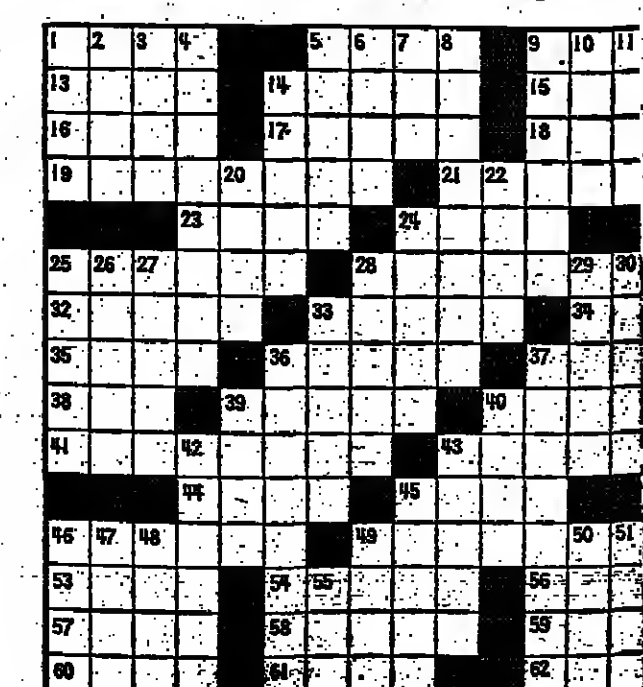
Mr. Cate is on surer when he is dealing with aviator's social existence. Ex in the cafés of St. C. des Prés, with his petite American wife (the man, only briefly sketched), André Gide and the Air expatriates, who helped him published, Saint-Ex's threshold of fame as a new kind of nonfiction "South Mail" (1929) and "Flight" (1931), across Atlantic to pioneer mail to Patagonia! Saint-Ex's friend's life on the ice of the Andes and subsequent drowning in the of France.

As special correspondents Paris-Soleil, he visited the Union in 1936 and covers Spanish Civil War. Evocative meditations on human aspects of war, a social upheaval, his contained impassioned against the encroachment totalitarianism in all its. Once so nonpolitical, now turned homme engagé in a politically and confused France. Saint-Exupéry pleaded for unity found his patriotism (the Alienated by the cover regime on the one hand, the sectarianism of De Free French on the other) sought exile in New York best-selling author in United States, he found, articles and talks, a from which to argue for entry into the war. same time, he kept dejected by writing an all children's book, "The Prince," and beginning a sophistical work he was a finish, "Wisdom of the Barred by De Gaulle flying in his own country, rejoiced at the opportunity to serve from an America in North Africa, the country entered the war. Despite a badly shoulder and over-age, glad to be again a part after the unreality of émigré life. The poet a man of action remained able to the end.

Nona Balakian reviews for The New York Times

CROSSWORD—By Will

- |                                     |                                |                  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| ACROSS                              | 43 Vice President under F.D.R. | 11 Foil          |
| 1 Abilene                           | 44 Aida or Salome              | 12 Evergreen     |
| 5 O'Flaherty                        | 45 English composer            | 14 Deities       |
| 9 Comply                            | 46 Withdraw                    | 20 Arena sou     |
| 13 Nymph                            | 47 See 19 Across               | 22 Ohio nam      |
| 14 Book in Spain                    | 53 V.I.P.                      | 24 Brake par     |
| 15 Neck area                        | 57 Delicate color              | 25 Place for     |
| 16 Professing word                  | 58 Shepard's group             | 26 Verifier      |
| 17 Mao or Gandhi                    | 59 Series of woes              | 27 Parting w     |
| 18 Gang                             | 59 British P.M.                | 28 Corny         |
| 19 First of a trio from the Library | 60 Lawyers' Abbr.              | 29 Covered       |
| 21 Belmont features                 | 61 Doit                        | 30 Western u     |
| 22 Nautical word                    | 62 "Mabel"                     | 31 More liter    |
| 23 Part of the earth's crust        | DOWN                           | 32 Stand of t    |
| 24 Ricketty places                  | 1 Defeat                       | 33 Splenic       |
| 25 See 19 Across                    | 2 Hormone substance            | 37 Examined      |
| 26 Mosaic                           | 3 Quaker word                  | 39 Walk heav     |
| 27 Thin mortar                      | 4 Fix                          | 40 Polish        |
| 28 Asian gazelle                    | 5 Cotton thread                | 42 Cupidity      |
| 29 Eastern title                    | 6 Researcher's abbr.           | 45 In advanc     |
| 30 Town                             | 7 Macaw                        | 46 Stiff hair    |
| 31 Certain party                    | 8 Beaucarne, for one           | 47 Word und      |
| 32 Poker term                       | 9 Available                    | 48 Word und      |
| 33 Lensmen: Abbr.                   | 10 Horse cough                 | 49 Musical w     |
| 40 Setting                          |                                | 50 meci          |
| 41 Sweetheart                       |                                | 51 Czech rive    |
|                                     |                                | 52 Byway         |
|                                     |                                | 55 "is f. given" |





# ant Slalom Iced by Russel

win the cup since Schranz, the victor the last two seasons, seems to be slowing up at 32.

**The Old Lion**

Just a bit, though. The Old Lion of St. Anton was only 11 after the first heat, saying he went to "work," but had the fourth best time on the second run and finished fifth.

Eric Poulsen of Olympic Valley, Calif., gave the United States men's team its first World Cup points this season by finishing eighth. The 19-year-old University of Denver sophomore said he made some "boobies" but cost him perhaps three seconds. This still would have left him almost two seconds behind Russel, but Willy Schaeffler, the American coach, said that

"If he finishes eighth making mistakes," said Schaeffler, "he should realize he has a good chance to crack the top five when he doesn't."

Poulsen was the only one of the eight United States skiers to finish. Spider Sabich of Kyburz,

Calif., Hank Kashiwa of Old	
Forge, N.Y., Steve Lathrop of	
Amherst, N.H., Bob Cochran of	
Richmond, W.V., Mike Lafferty of	
Engene, Ore.; Craig Schanzelzer	
of Jackson Hole, Wyo.; and Rogers	
and Little of Helena, Mont., either	
fell or were disqualified.	
<b>WORLD CUP LEADERS</b>	
1. Henri Duvillard, France	24
2. Patrick Russel, France	26
3. Earl Schatz, Austria	23
4. Bernard Oved, France	20
5. J.-N. Azzur, France	20
6. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	15
7. Bernhard Russel, Switz.	11
8. Andreas Bredner, Switz.	8
9. Walter Treack, Switz.	6
10. Alain Zwet, France	6

**Japanese Total  
In Asian Games  
Up to 69 Golds**

BANGKOK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Dawod Ibrahim won the 1,600-meter massed-start cycling final, 15 min. Malaysia's first—and possibly only—gold medal of the Asian games. Dawod was timed in 2:26.6.

Thailand won the other three cycling gold medals at stake, to leave the host country's gold total at eight.

Two women won by Kien-sack, Yurayuda, the 800-meter and the

4,800-meter massed start.

Japan leads the games with 69 gold medals after the eighth day of competition.

The gold medal in heavyweight lifting was won by Kim Dee-jhu of South Korea with a total lift of 430 kilos (press 145, snatch 120, jerk 165).

**MEDAL LEADERS**

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Japan .....	50	44	17
South Korea .....	14	11	20
Iran .....	9	7	7
Thailand .....	6	13	10
India .....	6	3	9
Israel .....	3	4	5
Indonesia .....	2	9	10
Uganda .....	2	3	4
Ceylon .....	2	3	..
Philippines .....	1	9	12

see your notes?" his friend Bill Helm asked. Flipping the pages, Helm stopped at a sketch showing a man's legs from the knees down. "Is that Gramano? I thought so." The reporter's eye spotted the way Rocky always toes in when he punches.

You'd find John at the races, and you'd see him among the thousands piling off the special trains the day after the Philadelphia Municipal Stadium in Philadelphia for the Army-Navy football game. Among all the dress uniforms and furs, he'd be the loner in worn fedoras striding along with a knapsack slung over his shoulder.

Afghanistan, That's Where

One happy day there was lunch at Ernest and Mary Hemingway's

1933 before there was an Esquire. This is not the place for a critical appraisal of John Groth's work as Art. That's for people named John Canaday or perhaps for people named Arnold Gingrich, who can see elements of Daumier and Disney in the work. Seen through these bifocals, there's a lot of George Bellows's "Stag at Sharps" and a little of "The Fighting Temeraire" in "Horse Fight in Hot Springs" and maybe a touch of Depas in a sketch of racing camels milling before a start on the Jordanian desert.

And that's enough of posturing for today. Let's just say that to eyes accustomed to the changing cadences of the playing fields, John's art is genuinely and wonderfully alive.

His painting of kite fighting in

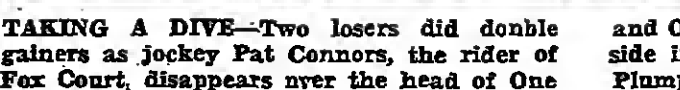
Bangkok evokes memories of the temple of the emerald Buddha, on one hand and, on the other, of my friend Will Yolen saying in all sincerity, "I have known ecstasy flying kites."

The game of *bu bu kashi* is a running, jumping, kicking, and climbing the more perilous qualities of polo and mob rule, with a headless goat for a ball. On the dust jacket and between covers, John depicts its abandoned, surging, clashing violence, and one does not regret that the sport is confined to Afghanistan.

**Love of Fire**

There is menace in his scenes of pig-sticking in India, cruelty in his drawing of two sheepdogs fighting a tethered hyena near the Afghan village of Kandahar. The black and white masters add the bits from the Highland Games at Aboyne, where John enjoyed "the athletes, cool and loose in their kilts and undershirts, enjoying being Scots."

A Scottish hammer thrower almost trained the artist, but it wasn't the first time John found himself in the line of fire. There was a baseball exhibition, by the Brooklyn Dodgers in Havana, where he was hit in the groin by a line drive. He says he wore the stamp of Ford Frick's signature for days.



**Black Hawks Drub Blues, 8-3**

## Wins the Old Brawl Game

Police had to escort coach Lefty Oriesell and his Maryland team from the Columbia, South Carolina court and referee Gene Conley ruled that the game was over at that point.

Driesell was punched by John Ribcock, a South Carolina player, as he tried to break up the fight.

**Bruised Cheek**

"John Ribcock hit me," said Driesell, who suffered a bruised cheek and lip. "All I was trying to do was to get him off people."

Ribcock was not available for comment.

Dick Adsett of South Carolina

Drissell warned Gamecock coach Frank McCormick not to bring him out to College Park, Md., for their scheduled game on Jan. 9. "If they want to fight, then we'll meet them on boxing gloves," said Drissell, who scoffed at Driscoll's "apapins," and added that the Terriers "don't scare us a bit." He said he would take his team to Maryland for the rematch.

Sophomore Kenny Charles came off the bench midway through the first half and scored 21 points in 14 minutes to lift unbeaten Fordham past Columbia, 83-67, while junior Tyler's 22-point performance

Jack Conrad's basket broke a 3-3 tie in the second extra period and put Navy ahead for good as the Middles snapped a four-

**ABA Results**  
**Wednesday's Games**

Utah 145 (Freeman 22, Congdon 17),  
Memphis 101 (Warren 18, J. Jones 18).  
Stars takes two-game lead in West over  
Indiana.

Cincinnati 126 (Issel 32, Dampier 21),  
Indiana 110 (Daniels 23, Netolicky 24).  
Pistons snap three-game losing streak.  
All Virginia by half-game in East.

	Att.	Yards	Avg.	TDs
... ..	217	1081	5.3	5
... ..	243	994	4.0	8
... ..	180	822	4.9	11
... ..	208	836	4.0	5

	186	127	4.3	0
.....	209	710	3.4	6
.....	124	608	5.1	5
.....	197	698	3.3	1
.....	167	646	3.5	2
.....	183	630	8.9	0

**Leading Passers**

	All	Comp.	Yds.	TDs	Avg.
.....	357	216	2,770	21	7.78
.....	373	183	2,208	21	6.34
.....	256	208	2,674	19	7.61
.....	258	155	1,808	16	8.71
.....	180	80	1,470	10	7.74
.....	396	198	2,384	14	6.20

.....	223	125	1,623	9	6.69
.....	158	84	1,049	10	6.64
.....	398	160	2,047	13	6.69
.....	342	155	3,376	12	6.56

**ding Pass Receivers**

	Recd.	Yds.	Avg.	TDs
.....	62	907	14.6	12
.....	51	1035	20.3	12
.....	51	839	16.5	5
.....	49	811	16.6	7
.....	46	370	8.2	2
.....	45	685	15.4	4
.....	41	748	17.8	2
.....	44	470	10.7	4

.....	223	125	1,623	9	6.69
.....	158	84	1,049	10	6.64
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.....	45	685	15.4	4
.....	41	748	17.8	2
.....	44	470	10.7	4

along-  
ace at  
right,

jockey Eddie Hart (left), One and Only's rider, is puzzled over how he got into the infield. Neither of the jockeys was hurt seriously.

## By William N. Wallace.

The playoffs, designed to qualify eventually two teams for the Super bowl at Miami on Jan. 17, will begin on Dec. 16, with the first game at Baltimore. The Colts, Eastern Division champions of the American Conference, will play the winner of the Central Division, most likely Cincinnati, which holds one-game lead over Cleveland. The Colts' game is expected to start at 8:00 p.m. and to be shown on a subject to change because of television scheduling problems.

Following that contest the National Conference's Eastern champion

The Lions and Cowboys would remain tied in the National Conference. Because they did not meet in the regular season the game could not be broken by head-to-head tiebreaking procedure. It would be to compare intra-conference records, also identical at 7-5.

The last step would be a telephone coin flip conducted by Commissioner Pete Rozelle.

Rozelle said yesterday: "I certainly hope this doesn't have happen."

**Outstanding Record**

[illegible]

SENIORS	
*Giant	no line
*Detroit	no line
*Minnesota	3 1/2
*Chelmsford	13
*Miami	11
*Philadelphia	12
*St. Louis	3
*Chicago	5
*Dallas	13 1/2
*Cleveland	average
*Kansas City	3
*San Francisco	2



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Observer

Advice for the Chief

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon should grow a beard. After all, Lincoln did. And he should get a new tailor who will cut him some bell-bottom trousers, and then get himself photographed wearing them someplace. Maybe into a meeting of the National Security Council. The public wouldn't think a President could be so terribly bloody-minded in bell-bottoms, especially if he had a beard. With that famous whisker problem, what a beard President Nixon could grow!



Baker

Why should he do these things? Well, to cite the least vital reason, so he will be re-elected in 1972. Everything about government is too grim these days and has been since 1963. People are beginning to get tired of it. All bombs, taxes, gray men with expensive neckties and no principles lying to television cameras. It is grim, grim, and President Nixon and his grim men have made it seem grimmer and grimmer. To wonder even the Middle West went Democratic this fall.

To save himself, the President will have to restore some sense of gaiety to public life. Why couldn't he make a balloon ascent from the back lawn of the White House to dramatize the quiet, cheap, transportation alternative to the SST? Freeze up the reflecting pool in front of the Lincoln Memorial this winter and get John Mitchell down there on ice skates? (Mitchell was a classy hockey player when he had hair.)

Why not make John Mitchell let his remaining hair grow at least as long as William Kunstler's? Apocalypse politics has gone on for seven years. After seven years, even an electorate becomes weary of doomsday prophecy and round-the-clock rot, plus 203 varieties of liberation, 87 movements, 48 revolutions in progress, mostly in front of TV cameras, 18 million tons of self-killy, 489 sure-fire slogans, polysyllabic twaddle from Pentagon men old enough to talk better, phone-a-sermon preachings against rot in the moral fabric, hair terror and yet another failure to reach agreement on an anti-bumper-sticker-proliferation treaty.

"But things are terrible!" you say? You haven't said the half of it. Things are unspeakable, insupportable, disastrous, horrendous, catastrophic, monstrous and—so far as anyone can make out—in the ultimate control of Nguyen Vn Thieu and Sen. Russell Long. This is precisely why we need somebody to put a little gaiety into government, as Roosevelt did in the 1930s when things were even worse and Truman did in the 1940s when things were simply inconceivable.

President Nixon should play the piano on the White House lawn at the next Easter egg roll.

He should invite Howard Hughes to the White House, send Martha Mitchell on a world peace tour, invite David Byrne to a formal-dress party at the White House and have Sen. Barry Goldwater push him into the swimming pool.

The White House staff needs attention, too. At present, its members appear to be the 5,000 funeral H. R. Haldemann should be sent to Africa to hunt water buffalo for a few months. John Ehrlichman should be photographed reading "Naked Lunch." It would probably be asking too much to have somebody on the staff make snatches of the headlines "Nabbed in Love Nest," but wouldn't it be a relief from all that news about 13-point programs being implemented at cabinet level for final discard at the Budget Bureau?

Now somebody is going to write—probably from Texas—that this is frivolous, and "Thank God for a President who makes you realize government is no fun." This is not frivolous, sir. No, it isn't.

Frivolity is being stampeded into a seven-year war by presidential edicts that the U.S. Navy is most direly menaced by the naval forces of North Vietnam. Frivolity is trying to scare people witless about 200 Black Panthers taking over the United States and about two Catholic priests kidnapping high U.S. officials—the only kind there are—to forward alien, nefarious schemes.

Gaiety, even in government, is a human necessity, especially in dreadful times. If one man fails to provide it, people are likely to find another who will. President Nixon ought to give the matter some thought.

Bill Cosby—Dropping Out Of Show Business for a Degree

By Gene Handsaker

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Comedian-actor Bill Cosby says he is dropping out of show business to study for a new career as a schoolteacher because "I want to get disillusioned students to try a way of life that is realistic without closing the doors on certain idealistic views."

He hopes to teach in junior high—"poor kids in the ghettos, where they supposedly have knives and guns and don't want to learn."

"Because this is where I come from. I was one of those kids with a knife in my pocket."

Mr. Cosby, 33, has enrolled at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst as a graduate student in the school of education. His goal: a master's degree and then a teaching job. He hopes to be living in Amherst with his wife and three children by April after completing a movie, his first, called "Man and Boy."

Filed in Arizona, it's about a Negro family's struggle to exist in the troubled West after the Civil War. Mr. Cosby says every major studio turned it down. He put up \$880,000 and is producing the picture with his own company.

Wants to Serve

Afterward, says Mr. Cosby, who has starred on television the past two seasons as a high school physical education instructor, "I want to educate myself further and serve the black people, the poor whites, the poor yellow people—wherever wants to get into it."

After school hours, he says, he wants to knock on doors to reach unconverted parents who don't come to PTA meetings—"The parent whose child is taking drugs. Or the woman with seven kids, so her oldest doesn't drop out to support Dad's \$700-a-week paycheck."

Is this a startling step for the omelette Temple University athlete and night club comic who became rich and famous, the first Negro to make it big in a network TV series?

Mr. Cosby won three consecutive Emmy awards on that show, "I Spy," his first attempt at acting. He gets \$50,000 a week in nightclubs—often three times as much on concert tours—and won four Grammys for his comedy albums.

"It's funny," the rangy star says, his long face solemn. "When I asked if I could leave Temple to pursue show business, people said, 'You'll waste your time. This is security. Finish school first.' Now that I'm leaving show business, the people in show business say, 'What do you want to go back to school for? I've seen all of this show business. It is groovy, it is wonderful. Many of the people are wonderful. Many of the people are a person has a chance to be creative without having a degree. But I'm doing something now that I realize I wanted to do when I turned 20 years old, in the Navy.'"

"Whatever else I do in show business will have to do only with paying the rent..."

Indifferent Student

Born in a poor area of North Philadelphia, the eldest of three sons, Bill Cosby was an indifferent pupil. A report card he keeps framed at home bears his sixth-grade teacher's notation: "William would rather clown than study."

He captained the Germantown High School track and football teams but dropped out of school after having to repeat his tenth year because of poor grades.

He joined the Navy and through correspondence courses earned a high school diploma. At Temple University he was a track star, second-string fullback on the varsity football team and, to earn money, bartender in a small downtown Philadelphia cocktail lounge. Entertaining customers during slack periods, he casually began his comedy career.

By the summer of 1962 he was earning \$60 a week at a club in Greenwich Village. Later, commuting to \$300 weekend appearances in Village clubs, he quit Temple. He completed his remaining year



Comedian Bill Cosby

and a half of university studies with correspondence courses and got his bachelor of science degree in education during "I Spy."

His master's thesis, he said now, will be on "people." He wants to earn his Ph.D. "about the time I'm 42."

Mr. Cosby said he will sell his house, in Beverly Hills, and his wife Camille would house-hunt in Amherst while he completed his movie, "She Loves It," he said of the movie. The Cosbys have two daughters, Erica, 5, and Erin, 4, and a son, Ennis, 2.

"Whatever else I do in show business will have to do only with paying the rent, probably with college concerts," Bill Cosby said. "My formal education is No. 1."

Mr. Cosby says he is not a multimillionaire. "I've made a lot, paid a lot of taxes, made some good, sound investments. If I pay the rent another three years I'll be in good shape."

Mr. Cosby said he picked the University of Massachusetts for its broad variety of education courses. "It serves your trade with all kinds of goodies. You take what you want."

He isn't interested in geometry or even English, but will concentrate on psychology—"I want to know what's going on in people's heads. I want to work with parents who are poor" and black studies—"I think white people need those even more than black people."

Teaching, Mr. Cosby said, is a 24-hour job, like a doctor's. "Somebody's got to go out there and knock on those doors so parents do come to the PTA meeting. I'll shock 'em when they find I'm not there to tell jokes, to entertain, but to talk to them very seriously about their involvement."

Of serving fellow blacks, Mr. Cosby said: "As long as I can do what I want to do I'm comfortable. I'm not Dick Gregory, and he's not Martin Luther King. So we all serve our purpose the way we know how. And this I feel is my contribution, the best I know."

PEOPLE: Girl Friend (54) Cos Santa (74) His Job

Father Christmas's femme fatale lost him his job when she sat on his knee and asked, "What are you going to give me for Christmas?" The sexy Santa, 74-year-old Carl Skoglund, said he was fired from his job with a department store when a 54-year-old lady friend sat on his knee. What Sweden-born Skoglund described as the "friendly incident" happened in Frankston, Australia, 20 miles south of Melbourne. He said he had known the lady in question for more than four years and, "besides, nobody was waiting at the time."

Store manager R. Mounsbrough said: "We don't regard Father Christmas as any different from any other member of this staff. Mr. Skoglund was quite unsatisfactory."

Mr. Skoglund not only lost his cloak and beard, he lost the \$27-a-week the store paid him to distribute his mirth and goodies.

In San Francisco another Santa Claus (yes, kiddies, it is confusing) dandled Max Fines on his knee and asked him what he wanted for Christmas. "A case of Scotch," replied Max. But then he had second thoughts. "Better skip it, Santa," the 32-year-old retired clothing manufacturer sighed. "My doctor says no booze."

It was all part of Macy's department store's scheme to provide a Santa Claus for adults only this week. Bob Harper, who plays Santa under an adult's only sign, said it proves "people are kids at heart."

An overzealous housewife told him she didn't want Santa to bring her anything. "Just take away something—like, say, 10 pounds."

A movie company shooting a wild-animal saga around Nairobi has had to import a pride of lions from a California farm because the king of the beasts is pretty scarce in Kenya nowadays. American movie director Carl Foreman said the only lions available in Kenya were in game reserves and unsuitable for use in movie-making. "So we bought a dozen big cats from the Safariland lion farm in California," the movie "Living Free" is a sequel to the successful "Born Free."

Christmas cards from Queen Elizabeth II this year will not show the usual photograph of the royal family. The queen has chosen instead a picture of the royal yacht Britannia sailing under Sydney harbor bridge during the royal visit to Australia last spring.

Monterey, Calif., Municipal Judge Eugene Harrah has a reputation for firing attorneys who show up late in his courtroom. Wednesday Harrah went to court and arrived in chambers at 9:15 a.m. found the parties in a heap and waited for him 15 minutes. The judge thought the hearing had set for 9:30, fired himself and paid promptly.

MARRIED: Nancy Riel No. 1 ranked U.S. women amateur tennis player, Kenneth S. Gentler, a executive in San Angelo, Tex. where the wedding took place. Harrah and Riel were married in 1968. Harrah and Riel were married in 1968. Harrah and Riel were married in 1968.

Carl Skoglund, the fi Santa Claus.

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